N. National Journal
People's Friend
NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARY

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. V. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1824. No. 223.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 8.		Fayetteville May 13.		Newbern. May 8.		Petersburg. May 7.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	125 a		125 a	150	150		130	150
Apple,	——	50		50	55	45	50	56	60
Peach,	——		—	55	60	75		60	62½
Bacon,	lb.	8	9	6½	7½	6	6	8	9
Beeswax,	——	33	34	31	32	32	34		—
Butter,	——	10	15	12	15	18	20		—
Coffee,	——	20	22	21	23	23	25	20	25
Corn,	bush.		40	42	45	28	30	30	35
Cotton,	lb.	12	14	13½	14½	13	14½	13	15
Candles, mould,	——	9	10	12	12½	12½	14		—
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	70	80		—
Flour,	bbl.	550	650	400	450	600	700	450	525
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	100	90	125	125			110
Country,	——	40	42	43	45	40	45		—
Iron,	ton	8500	9000	10080	11200		—	8500	10000
Lard,	lb.	9	10	8	10	7	8		—
Lime,	cask	140		250	300		—	150	175
Molasses,	gall.	23	26	26	28	26	28	30	32
Porter, Phil.	doz.		—	250	300		—	225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	800		—	550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90		80	100	90	100	115	125
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,	——	37½	40	45	50	40	42½	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	250	287	350	400	375			—
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	900	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		50	75	80	65	75	75	87½
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	70	80	60	70		—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	50	1050	800	1100	850	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	150	162
Hyson,	——		—	120	120		—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	120	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	325	400		—	300	1000
Tallow,	lb.	8	10	6	7	8	10		—
Whiskey,	gall.	30	35	35	40	40		30	40
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	125	400		—	250	450
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	200	225		—
Port,	——		—	200	325		—		—
Malaga,	——		—		80		—		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
A THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

The semi-annual examination of the students under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bingham will be held on the 8th and 9th of next month. The exercises of the academy will be resumed on the 1st Monday of July. Students are here prepared for the university. The academy is situated about 11 miles north-west of Hillsborough.
Mount Repose, May 1. 21—2w

James B. M'Dade & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Saddling Business* in Hillsborough, in the room adjoining David B. Alsobrook's tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness,
and all articles in that line of business, which they will sell low for cash, or on a credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.
May 5. 21—

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM the subscriber, living in Oxford, N. C. on the 16th of April last, a large sorrel horse; no marks recollected, more than his mane hangs on the left side, and his hind feet considerably worn; shod all round; about ten years old. Any information will be thankfully received. If he should have been stolen I will give a reward of twenty dollars for the thief.
Edward P. Finch.
Oxford, N. C. May 2 21—3w

Bridge Contractors wanted.
THE undersigned commissioners, appointed by the county court of Orange for the purpose of building a bridge over Haw river, near Murphy's mills, will be ready to let the same to the lowest bidder on the 22d of May next, at the place where the bridge is to be built.
The commissioners have not yet determined whether the bridge shall be built with stone or timber piers. Plans and specifications for both descriptions will be seen in the hands of Dr. James A. Craig, Haw river post office, after the 15th of April next; and in the mean time every information respecting the bridge will be given at the state engineer's office, in Raleigh.
D. Mebane,
Joseph Clendenin,
Michael Holt,
W. Montgomery,
Alexander Allen.
March 25. 16—8w

Fifty Dollars Reward.
A MAN, known in this place by the name of GEORGE WILSON, who was recommended to my employ by *James Brooks* (his brother-in-law, a resident in Florence,) went away the 9th day of this month, taking with him my *Horse, Saddle, Bridle, Blanket,* and *Surtout Coat,* with the avowed intention of returning in two days. His not complying with this intention, arises either from accident or design. In either case, I think it necessary to offer the above reward for the discovery and return of the said *Wilson,* and the articles above enumerated. The horse is black, about six years old and rising, and well gaited, valued at $150; the saddle pretty much worn, the seat of it covered with alligator skin. Wilson is said to be a native of Orange county, near Hillsborough, in North Caroiina, and to have been raised there: he is near six feet high; slim made; apparently about twenty-five years of age; of a light complexion, and sprightly in his manners: he married a daughter of a Mr. James Martin, living about 20 miles from this place; but is now a widower. The coat which he took from me, was of a snuff colour, with a light velvet cape. If the horse and other articles are restored, I will give forty dollars to the person who delivers them to me in Florence.
John Jackson.
February 17, 1824.
P. S. Since the publication of the above advertisment, I have ascertained that the above described George Wilson traded away my horse for another at Moulton, in the county of Lawrence, in this state; and the person with whom he boarded here, has strong grounds to suspect that he stole a silver watch from him: I therefore would wish to put all good citizens on their guard as to reposing confidence in said Wilson, or having any dealings with him, being guilty of such a nefarious breach of trust, and his character subject to such disgraceful imputations.
JOHN JACKSON.
March 27, 1824. 21—

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having lately purchased that well known stand for a tavern, in the town of Hillsborough, where he formerly kept, informs his friends and former customers that he will keep a good assortment of liquors on hand; and having permanently settled himself there, he hopes to be favored with their custom.
Wm. H. Adams.
April 26. 20—3wp

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1824.
Nancy Strayhorn vs. *William Strayhorn.* } Petition for divorce.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Strayhorn, resides without this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that the said William Strayhorn appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.
Test,
A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.
Price adv. $2 75. 18—6w

WRITING PAPER.
POT and Foolscap Writing Paper, for sale at this office, at three dollars per ream.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to *Child & Clancy, John Van Hook & Co.* and *Thomas Clancy & Co.* are requested to make payment before May court; otherwise they may expect to be called upon by an officer.
Thos. Clancy & Co.
May 3. 21—

Orange Agricultural Society.
A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society, was held on the 17th March, 1824, at the Union Hotel, in the town of Hillsborough, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.
Resolved, That for the best improved farm belonging to a member of this society, to be viewed and adjudged in the month of August next, 50 dollars be awarded.
For the best stud horse belonging to a member of the society and raised within the county, 10 dollars.
For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.
For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.
For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.
For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.
For the best boar, 5 dollars.
For the best sow, 5 dollars.
For the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of land reclaimed in the present year, 10 dollars.
For the greatest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.
For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre of land, 5 dollars.
For the largest quantity of carrots raised on one quarter of an acre of land, 10 dollars.
For the best piece of woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.
For the best piece of cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.
For the best piece of flansel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.
For the best piece of blaketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.
For the best piece flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.
For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.
For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.
For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.
For the best pair flax thread stockings, 2 dollars.
For the best two horse plough, 10 dollars.
For the best one horse plough, 5 dollars.
Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton, potatoes and carrots, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.
Resolved, That a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough, on the last Thursday in October next.
Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums, and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements, for the benefit of the owners.
Resolved, That *William Kirkland, John Taylor, jr. David Yarbrough, James Webb,* and *James S. Smith,* be appointed a committee of arrangements.
Resolved, That *James Mebane, Michael Holt, William Holt, William Montgomery, Samuel Child, John M'Cauley, Willie Shaw, Moses M'Cown,* and *Thomas D. Bennehan,* be appointed a committee of premiums.
Resolved, That *James Mebane, Thomas D. Bennehan, Samuel Child, Michael Holt, John J. Carrington, Duncan Cameron,* and *William Kirkland,* be appointed a committee to view all the farms offered for the premium of 50 dollars; and it is expected and required that all the candidates for this premium will notify the committee of their intention to compete for it on or before the 1st of August next.
Resolved, That the secretary cause these proceedings to be published three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.
J. Taylor, jr. *Sec'ry.*
April 13. 18—3m

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Alexander Harrison & Co.
on Queen Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,
BOOTS, SHOES,
and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank, or any kind of Produce.
Feb. 12, 1824. 11—

☞☞☞ To the Public.
BE it known and remembered, that I, Augustus Benton, late of Darlington district, South Carolina, but now of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, for and on behalf of himself and his mother Frances Benton, both at present of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, do hereby revoke and disannul all and every power of attorney made by himself singly, or with his mother, Frances Benton, jointly, all and every power of attorney made by them jointly or distinctly, either in North or South Carolina, to be null and void; particularly a power recently made by the said Augustus Benton and his mother, Frances Benton, bearing date on or about the 29th of November, 1823, to Abner Benton Bruce, and attested by Washington *Bruce,* for their claim on the estate of Penny Benton, deceased; as also a power made by the said Frances Benton as aforesaid, on or about the 10th of April, 1822, to John Bruce and Lemuel H. Benton, to receive a certain negro boy called and known by the name of Gordon, which was recovered by the said Frances Benton in the Superior Court of Orange county, against John Taylor, jun. of Hillsborough.
Augustus Benton,
for himself and mother,
Frances Benton.
Feb. 26, 1824. 2—3m

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The legislature of this state, at its session of 1822, passed an act "to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures in this state;" by the 10th section of which a Board of Agriculture was incorporated, with means to accomplish certain specific objects, among these objects, one is the annual publication of a volume on subjects of agriculture and rural economy; fifteen hundred copies of which are to be printed at the expense of the state, and gratuitously distributed among the farmers of North Carolina through the agency of the county agricultural societies.

The board of agriculture, at its meetings last winter, appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying into effect this liberal act of the legislature; the duties of that committee are prescribed in the following extract from the "regulations" of the board:

Article 6. The committee of selection and publication shall select from the archives of the board, and from such other sources as they may think proper, the materials for a volume on agricultural subjects; which shall be published under the direction of said committee, according to the intention of the 6th section of the act of incorporation; and, when so published, shall be distributed, under the direction of the board, among the good people of North-Carolina by means of the county societies.

The committee thus appointed and instructed, are desirous of entering on the discharge of the duties assigned to them. To enable them to do so, they take this method of calling on the officers of the county societies, to select from the archives of their respective institutions, such original articles as they may deem worthy of examination, and to transmit them to some one member of the committee.

The committee take this occasion to remark, that they will likewise gladly receive, from practical farmers and other intelligent persons, original communications on subjects connected with Agriculture, or on the physical resources of the state.

The attention of the gentlemen composing the committee of correspondence, is, in a very particular manner, called to this notice. It is desirable that they should transmit, at as early a day as possible, the result of their correspondence and investigations—more especially on the subjects to which their labors were directed by a resolution of the board.

Committee of Selection and Publication, with their places of residence.

Charles Fisher, *Salisbury;*
Dan'l M. Forney, *Beattie's Ford, Lincoln Co.*
Rev. Jno. Mushat, *Statesville;*
James W. Clark, *Tarborough;*
Denison Olmsted, *University, N. C.*

We have made room, to day, for some highly interesting state papers of the British government, the latest of which is in effect a manifesto of the views entertained by the British government on the question between Spain and her late South American colonies. The subject is of great importance, and the ground taken by the British government, however mildly occupied, is broad and firm. That government will not permit any attempt, on the part of Spain, to regulate a commerce over which she can have no rightful control, nor will it permit a foreign force to be employed by Spain to reconquer colonies whom she has not been able to keep under her dominion. These are the principles upon which it has been supposed the British government would act; but this is the first official assertion of them, that we have seen. A distinction, however, is yet maintained by the British government—a distinction of form, and not of substance, between the commercial and the political independence of the southern governments. The first of these relations being recognized, the second would seem to follow of course. *Nat. Intel.*

We omitted, the other day, specially to advert to the fact, that the bill, which had passed both houses of congress, authorizing certain surveys and estimates, for roads and canals, having received the signature of the president, has become a law. This act is one by which the present session of congress will be remembered. The amount of expenditure, directly involved in it, is indeed small, not greater probably, than the actual cost of the time employed by congress in the discussion of it. The principle of it, however, is important, it being the first distinct and well understood legislative recognition of the right of the general government to appropriate money towards objects of internal improvement. Our friends, the editors of the Enquirer, a few days ago, very seriously invoked the interposition of the president, to avert the evil consequences of this measure. For ourselves, seeing nothing to fear but much to hope, from this beneficent measure, we take the liberty to congratulate our readers on its success. If it be constitutional, and wise withal, and we have no doubt it is both, to survey our coasts, our rivers, [illegible] walls, &c. it cannot be very pernicious to the public interest, to endeavor to approximate the points of the interior, now more widely separated than if oceans intervened. *Ib.*

The Norfolk Herald contains the report of the medical commission which was dispatched to Thompson's Island, under the orders of commodore Rogers, in October last, to inquire into the causes of the unhealthiness of that place. From the report of the physicians it would seem that the causes to which are ascribed the unhealthiness of the spot are not susceptible of removal, and that every year, it must, as a natural consequence, be visited (in a greater or less degree, according to the weather) during the summer and fall seasons, with the malignant fever which last year proved so fatal. Nevertheless it is conceived that the place possesses so many advantages for naval purposes, that it would not be advisable to abandon it entirely; though certainly it would be prudent to keep as small a force as would barely suffice for the protection of the public property, during the sickly months—composed if practicable of persons inured to a tropical climate.

Louis XVII.—We understand that a person calling himself *Louis the 17th,* of France, has made his appearance in this city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life, are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are said to be very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been, and several incidents he mentions of his early life, serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states, we understand, that he was carried off from the tower of the temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister, the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognise, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman of Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life. After this brief statement, we leave it to our readers to determine, whether this person be non compos, an impostor, or a legitimate Bourbon. *Nat. Journal.*

Suicide.—In the space of five years, (from the first of January 1817, till the end of December, 1821,) 1730 cases of suicide have occurred in Paris.—Of these 1124 were males and 606 females—862 were married, and 868 unmarried. The causes were as follows:—

Love,	121
Diseases, disgust of life, alienation, domestic quarrels,	628
Gaming, lotteries, debauches, &c.	228
Indigence and deranged affairs,	342
Fear of punishment and blame,	58
Motives undiscovered,	353
Total,	1730

[*Archives Generales, Nov.* 1823.

Something curious.—There is an old live-oak stump on Mr. Coupre's plantation (St. Simon's) near Darien, Georgia, from which the original stern post of the Constitution was taken—Shortly after the capture of the Guerriere, by that vessel, a Bay tree sprung up from the centre of the old stump—and has continued to flourish ever since—and, as an evergreen, may be seen at all times of the year, constantly increasing in strength and beauty. We are told that Mr. C. guards it with uncommon care. *Gazette.*

To this the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser adds "We presume, therefore, that there can no longer be a doubt that the American constitution will always flourish "like a green bay tree," the holy alliance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Lowrie, General Jackson and the President.

The National Intelligencer of the 8th instant contains the following letter from General Jackson, in answer to an inquiry made of him by Mr. Kremer, whether he had ever written a letter to the president, advising him to form his cabinet of "two distinguished federalists and two distinguished republicans."

Washington, May 6.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of yesterday, and with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Munroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists," and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the president was, that, in the selection of his cabinet, he should act upon principles like these; consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear what name of party he might; such a man I did recommend to Mr. Munroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character, and good qualities, entitle him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a republican government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble.—Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the president, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, esq.

The following is the correspondence of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. MONROE, relative to the letter on the subject of forming a cabinet, in 1817. A copy of the entire correspondence will, probably, in a day or two, be laid before the public, through the columns of the Intelligencer.

City of Washington, Jan. 16, 1824.

SIR: Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think, in the early part of 1817, giving my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who had been recommended to you for your executive council and heads of departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me a copy of that letter. If that is inconvenient, send me, this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you, as soon as I take a copy. Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.

Washington, Jan 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of yours of this day, asking for your letter addressed to me, about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them proceeds from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to-morrow, and I hope with better success, unless I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and manly sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our republican government, by a generous exercise of power, by the republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, and draw the union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to-morrow, and in which event I will send it to you.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.

SIR: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you by me, to wit, of the 23d October, and November 12, 1816; January 6, and March 18, 1817, and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you. The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay showed me Mr. Lowrie's note. I could not discover from it the date of your letter that he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of the substance of your several letters to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me, that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or other friends should have got into the possession of any one. At the time I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of congress, who had co-operated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision, as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one. The copy in question, if correct, must be resorted to, for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence, and has probably been purloined. I recollect writing you a letter, in answer to yours recommending colonel Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result, that the president ought to be at the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but thought that that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed. By perusing your letters, I find that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Col. Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the government, and, in fact, to be considered as republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, nor shall I. Let him take his course; we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been, in any manner abused, or the letter been purloined, that is an incident which must dishonor the party guilty of such acts. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine, in reply to them; but the contrary. Defiance, by reserve, and silence, is what the transaction, and all connected with the present movement, merit.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and, while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which, at one time, was, in certain members of it, a monarchical one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 3.

After the presentation of petitions—

Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, from the military committee to which was referred the message of the president of the United States on the claim of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that state during the late war with Great Britain, made a report, accompanied by a bill "to authorize the settlement and payment of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war."

The following is a copy of the report:

The committee on military affairs, to which was referred the message of the president of the United States, "on the claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that state during the late war with Great Britian, beg leave most respectfully to report:

That, in considering the subject submitted to their investigation, they have been fully impressed with its intrinsic importance, and its association with events which were once the occasion of much sensibility and excitement. They trust however, that they have approached the discussion, devoid of all prejudice, with an honest desire, in doing justice, to sustain those great principles of concord and power, which are essential to the durability of this union.

Your committee deem it entirely unnecessary, that they should recite all the circumstances comprising a history of this claim, as they are generally known to the nation, and are to be found in an authentic shape, in the documents accompanying the president's message. To this source your committee would ask a special reference.

It will be sufficient for present purposes to premise that a large portion of the claim of Massachusetts does not appear to be affected by those constitutional difficulties, which so long in the consideration of the executive of the United States, operated as an impediment to its adjustment.

Your committee are unanimously of opinion that the services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts, which may be considered beyond all exception, and as entitled to remuneration, are comprised in a class of cases, in which, by the spontaneous impulse of the militia, with or without the sanction of the executive of that state, or with or without a requisition on the part of the officer of the United States commanding the department, they assembled, either for the purpose of repelling actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion. It is, in fact, on this principle, and on this principle only, that the claims for militia services of the various states have been audited and allowed at the department of war. Services of this description, patriotically performed, ought not to be prejudiced by a pre-existing difference of opinion between the executive of Massachusetts and the commanding officer of the United States' forces, as to an abstract construction of the constitution, when such a difference of opinion appears to have had no sort of effect on the extent and character of the services afforded. But, on the other hand, your committee are equally unanimous in declaring, that, in all cases where the acts of the executive of Massachusetts gave a direction to the services of the militia of that state, in opposition to the views of the general government, the claim for such services is altogether inadmissible; for these, the government of Massachusetts may be considered to have incurred an ulterior and exclusive responsibility to her own people.

Your committee waive the discussion of the question, how far the renunciation, on the part of the executive and legislature of the state of Massachusetts, of the unconstitutional principles on which the then governor of that state acted, in the early stages of the war, is necessary to the allowance of any portion of the claims of the state for the services in question. These claims, when first presented for adjustment, immediately after the late war, were considered rather in the mass, than in reference to the particular items of which they are composed. In fact, at that early period, the principles on which the claims for militia services ought to be audited and allowed, were but imperfectly fixed. The subsequent presentation and examination of the claims of the several states, for such services, have shed much light on this subject, and have afforded many advantages at the present moment in examining those of Massachusetts. Distinctions, important to the elucidation of principles, and to the ascertainment of justice, have been taken, and sustained, which might naturally have been overlooked at the commencement of the discussion.

Your committee, however, cannot abstain from indulging in one remark, that, if the fact of the government of Massachusetts having declined, for some years subsequent to the late war, to renounce the unconstitutional doctrines of her then executive, as developed in the opinions of the judges of her supreme judicial court, can be supposed ever to have borne upon that portion of the claim which the committee have recommended for payment, the recent disavowal of her present executive and legislature furnishes at least a belief that all danger of a future collision between the general government and the states, in reference to the authority of the former over the militia of the latter, has been permanently removed. In this light, the committee cannot but regard the renunciation as honorable to the chief magistrate and legislature of Massachusetts, and as highly useful in fixing the true interpretation of the constitution, on an interesting and important point. This disavowal, in consonance, as it is affirmed, with the sentiment of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, is indeed a reiteration of the language which was expressed by the senate of that state, as early as October, 1812, at the moment when the unfortunate irritation between the national and state functionaries was most exasperated, and when remuneration for these services formed neither a subject of calculation or desire.

Your committee, in conclusion, recommend that, in all cases where the militia of the state of Massachusetts were called out in conformity with the desire of an officer of the general government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion, during the late war, the claim of the state for such militia services be allowed, under the usual rules of auditing and allowing similar claims; provided the number of troops so called out were not in undue proportion to the exigency.

Your committee likewise recommend, that the claims of Massachusetts, not comprehended in the above description of cases, be disallowed. And, in conformity with the foregoing principles, ask leave to report a bill.

Which report was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, from the joint committee appointed to consider the subject of the day for terminating the present session of congress, reported an amendment to the resolution from the senate on that subject, proposing to substitute *the nineteenth day of May* for the day proposed by the senate.

After some discussion, the report was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Thomas J. Rogers, resigning his seat as a member of this house, from the state of Pennsylvania; which was laid on the table; and it was

Ordered, That the governor of Pennsylvania be informed of the vacancy occasioned by this resignation.

On motion of Mr. Letcher, of Ken. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Dwight in the chair, on the remonstrance addressed to the congress of the United States, by the state of Kentucky, on the subject of the decision of the supreme court, in the case of Green vs. Biddle, involving the constitutionality of the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky, as they are usually called.

Mr. Letcher then submitted a proposition, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law, requiring, in any cause decided in the supreme court, in which shall be drawn in question the validity of any part of the constitution of a state, or of any act passed by the legislature of a state, that ——— justices shall concur in pronouncing such part of the said constitution or act to be invalid; and that, without the concurrence of that number of said justices, the part of the constitution or act of the legislature, (as the case may be,) so drawn in question, shall not be deemed, or holden, invalid.

Resolved, That the justices aforesaid, in pronouncing their judgment in any such cause, as aforesaid, ought to be required by law, to give their opinions, with their respective reasons therefor, separately and distinctly, if the judgment of the court be against the validity of the part of the constitution or act drawn in question, as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill in conformity to the preceding resolutions."

Mr. Letcher proceeded at considerable length to deliver his sentiments in support of the resolutions he had proposed; when a debate arose, which continued till half past four o'clock, without being concluded.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following amendment, as a substitute to the first of the above resolutions:

Resolved, That a quorum of the supreme court, to transact the business of that tribunal, should consist of such a number of the justices composing it, that a majority of the quorum shall be a majority of the whole court, including the chief justice.

Mr. F. supported his motion in a short speech; and Messrs. Wickliffe, Clay, Forsyth, Webster, Mercer, P. P. Barbour, Randolph, and Trimble, having, respectively, spoken at considerable length on the question, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. McKim of Maryland,

And then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, May 4.

After acting upon several bills of a private or local nature, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill "reducing into one, the several acts for establishing and regulating the post office department."

Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 5.

Mr. Cocke offered a resolution requesting the president to lay before this house, at its next session, a detailed report of the system of fortifications as at present contemplated, with various other information relative to the fortifications of the United States.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department.

Considerable conversation took place relative to the extra allowances to certain postmasters, and several provisions to that effect were stricken out.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and having obtained leave to sit again,

The house adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival at New-York on Wednesday evening of the British packet Feolic, in 30 days from Falmouth, London dates have been received to the evening of the 1st April inclusive. Despatches supposed to relate to the slave trade, were brought by this arrival, and have been forwarded to the British minister at Washington.

Information has been received in London that the differences between the Dey and the English government had been amicably settled. No particulars are mentioned.—The French frigate Hermoine of 44 guns, in passing the blockading squadron off Algiers, thinking it unnecessary to hoist her colors, was attacked by the British frigate Naiad of 38 guns, when an action took place, during which, it is said, the Hermoine received a good drubbing; after the loss of several men and acknowledging the country to which she belonged, she was allowed to proceed. No interruption of the harmony subsisting between the two powers was expected from this circumstance.

Success continues to attend the Grecian patriots. Coron surrendered to them on the 18th Feb. and they had succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, in which they derived great assistance from the English officers of engineers.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 24th Feb. still speak of armaments fitting out for another campaign against the Greeks. If the intelligence, however, received there from Egypt, by the way of Odessa, proves correct, the Porte will have enough to occupy its hands without renewing its attempts on the Morea. A ship, it is stated, had arrived at Constantinople, in 40 hours from Egypt, with the alarming intelligence that Ali Pacha, the enterprizing vice roy of Egypt, had declared himself independent of the Turkish government. This chief had been long suspected by the Porte, who had, in vain, tried every method to weaken him. Latterly he had been ordered to march 10,000 men against the Greeks; but instead of obeying the Sultan's mandate, he embraced this opportunity to set up for himself. This event is not only expected to complete the emancipation of Greece, but to shake all the eastern provinces of the Turkish empire, if not to give the death blow to the power of the porte.

The slave trade piracy bill had passed both houses of parliament, and received the assent of his majesty.

Accounts from Madrid to the 18th

March, state an order had at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces.

A article in a Paris paper mentions as a rumor from Madrid, that a consultation had been held in the city by the foreign ambassadors, on the subject of establishing a constitutional government.—It was said that count Bourmont, the French commander in chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed; to which he replied that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient; and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men, to maintain order and tranquility; to which it was added, that he should have whatever force he desired.—Something extraordinary was expected to take place; and it was positively asserted that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks.

It is said, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have determined to effect a considerable reduction of their armies.

Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empecinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of Ultras, in consequence of the refusal of the ministers to put him upon his trial.

The Spaniards taken by the Algerines, have been given up, and were landed at Carthagena by the Frigate Hermoine, 44.

The Milan Gazette contains a new summons to the Italian constitutional emigrants to present themselves within thirty days, upon pain of civil death and confiscation of goods. Up to that period the goods which they at present possess, as well as any that may fall to them, will be placed under sequestration.

One day last week a poor itinerant lunatic woman, near Swanden, in Kent, threw herself into a well, near 50 feet deep, at the bottom of which was about five feet of water. She no sooner found her situation wet, watery and painful, than she began to cry out for help. A ladder being put down, she ascended it of her own accord, to the astonishment of those who witnessed the occurrence, without having received the least injury. What makes this singular accident the more extraordinary is, that she has regained the entire use of her mental faculties! *London Paper.*

From Africa.—Extracts from the journal of the brig Argus, arrived at Providence, prove that the abominable and disgraceful traffic in human flesh is still prosecuted with vigor on the African coast.—When the Argus arrived at the Gallinass, (on the coast) she found two French brigs and two schooners lying there, which had sent their cargoes on shore to purchase slaves. They stated that a French slaving schooner, while lying near Cape Mount, was blown up on the 23d November, and all her crew, about 28 in number, with ten native slave dealers and several Krowmen lost their lives. One Krowman only escaped, who stated that the captain, with the slave dealer, was in the hold with a lantern and a candle in it, looking at the quality of the cargo. They had been looking at a barrel of powder, of which she had a great quantity, and left it open, and were examining the rum, when the captain drew some in a glass, and the natives said it had water in it, the captain put his finger in it, and then held it to the candle, to let them see that it would burn—it being too hot to his finger, he shook it off, and some of it dropped into the powder behind him, when the whole exploded.

Philadelphia, May 4.

By the arrival at this port last evening, of the schr. Herman, Bedford, in 33 days from Rio Janeiro, information has been received, that the present Emperor Don Pedro, has granted a constitution to the Brazilians, and the government is to be considered hereafter as a *limited*, and not *absolute*, monarchy. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but all other forms will be tolerated, tho' they will not be permitted to be publicly solemnized. The reigning dynasty is to be Don Pedro I. and his legitimate successors.

Freeman's Journal.

In the British house of commons, on the 19th March, Sir James Mackintosh took occasion to say that he most highly approved of all the ministers proposed, with respect to the removal of restrictions on commerce, and that "the experience and reflection of his whole life, had convinced him that the principles of free trade were the best and surest foundation of the well-being of nations, and from year to year he had witnessed the fatal results of a deviation from them."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 19.

☞ The office of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the building next to Messrs. Cain & Moore's, and opposite the post office.

The situation being much more central than we have for some time occupied, we hope those subscribers who are indebted for papers for one, two, or more years, and for advertising accounts of long standing, will call upon us during the next county court week and make settlements, and thereby relieve us from the necessity of putting the accounts into the hands of others for collection.

LEMUEL LEWIS was executed at Raleigh, according to sentence, on Friday the 7th inst. for aiding and assisting in the murder of Hinton Pugh. On this occasion the editors of the Register make the following remarks:

"Of the worse than uselessness of public executions, we have frequently dilated, and every new instance strengthens our opinion on this subject. It was with unpleasant feelings, although we did not witness the last struggles of nature, that we saw the *hundreds*, who had collected to view a fellow creature suffering the penalty of crime. Amongst the number collected, we regret to add that a vast proportion of *females*, of every age and colour, in gay attire and with thoughtless levity, eagerly sought an opportunity to witness the separation of a soul from its earthly tabernacle, under circumstances the most awful. It is still more revolting to state the fact, that many thoughtless men returned from the scene of misery in a state of complete intoxication! What a comment on the value, as a moral lesson, of these public displays of ignominy.

"*Murder* is the consummation of all villany—but it is ever, nearly or remotely, connected with the sins which corrupt and degrade mankind. This crime of darkest dye, may be traced to connecting vices, which too often lead to a final and terrible issue. Drunkenness, swearing, sabbath-breaking, gaming, are the strongest links in the chain which lead to destruction.

"We have already exceeded our limits, but we have furnished our readers with "materials for thinking," on a subject pregnant with importance; and we trust that an impartial investigation of the subject will prepare the members of our next legislature to vote for a PENITENTIARY."

Of the necessity of a penitentiary in this state, we have been no less strongly convinced than the editors of the Register, and have on former occasions urged it upon the public. But though we should wish to see corporeal punishments abolished in all other cases; yet for wilful and deliberate murder, we much doubt the policy of commuting the punishment now inflicted, for imprisonment. It is said by the editors of the Register, and history, both sacred and profane, also tells us, that "blood for blood has been the law of nature, from the period when the first living mourned over the first dead;" but are we to conclude, because in old countries crime still stalks in frightful enormity, that it has failed of its effect! That in countries where public examples are most frequently made, "crime has multiplied in a ten-fold degree," or that it has even multiplied at all, does not appear from a perusal of history. As society becomes more refined, the violence of passion is less indulged; and though punishments may be more frequent, because more certainly following the commission of crime, we are persuaded that crime itself has become less atrocious in its character. But so long as crimes exist, punishments are necessary; and they should be adequate punishments. Government and laws were instituted for the protection of the persons and property of individuals; and to be effectual, justice must sometimes exact even "the pound of flesh." Against that violence of passion which would indulge an insatiable thirst for revenge, or that cupidity of avarice which would wade through blood to procure wealth, a barrier more formidable than imprisonment seems to be necessary. Men without principle are deterred from committing crime only by the fear of punishment; and there are many fiend-like dispositions which the fear of the gallows only can restrain. It is indeed a lamentable truth, that even with a certainty of meeting this ignominious and shocking death, the hand of man is often embrued in the blood of his fellow being; yet it is also true, that the dread of this awful punishment frequently deters from the commission of this heinous crime: and were we to abrogate that great law of God and man, that "law of nature," *whosoever sheddeth man's blood, for man shall his blood be shed*, should we not extend mercy to the criminal at the expense of the innocent?

But though we be willing that the hangman should perform his office when degraded man so far assumes the nature of a fiend as with premeditated malice to take the life of a fellow-being; yet for no other crime should this punishment be inflicted. If "murder is the consummation of all villany," so should the punishment exceed all others in degree. Justice is not properly meeted out, if murder, arson, burglary, forgery, horse-stealing, and larceny, receive each the same punishment.

It is from these considerations that we wish for a penitentiary. For minor offences, solitary imprisonment and hard labour might produce a reformation, when the whipping post or the pillory would only harden in iniquity.

News!!—The Trenton True American, in its summary of domestic intelligence, states that, "At Hillsborough, N. C. Joseph Smoot has been sentenced to the *penitentiary* for six years, for horse stealing." This will doubtless be news to most of our readers. We should be willing to suffer the disgrace of having a horse-thief amongst us, if we had a penitentiary to put him in. This, however, the saving policy of our legislature has hitherto denied; retaining, though perhaps a more barbarous, yet a more *economical*, as well as a more expeditious mode of punishing criminals, such as whipping, branding, cropping, or an exposure for an hour or two in the pilory. These punishments, it is true, have not much *but economy* to recommend them; the reformation of the offender being seldom effected But what then? If such ignominious punishments for smaller offences obliterate all pride of character, and by making the criminal an outcast from society, goad him on to the commission of crimes of a more heinous nature; yet still *economy* can be consulted, by finishing his career with a halter! We should prefer a milder course. Solitary imprisonment and hard labour, with suitable admonition and instruction, would afford opportunity and food for reflection, and reformation would be almost a necessary consequence—as evidenced at New-Gate, England, under the course pursued by that indefatigable and highly estimable lady, Mrs. Fry. But at this day, such is the rage for retrenchment among us, that men of property even find it *expedient* to borrow newspapers to save the expense of paying three dollars to the printer; little prospect is therefore afforded that the views of our members of assembly will be sufficiently exalted and liberal as to appropriate money for the establishment of a penitentiary.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Under the denomination of "the people's ticket," we have seen the following names announced as electors of president and vice-president of the United States, viz.

Wm. S. Blackledge, esq. of *Craven.*
Josiah Crudup, esq. of *Wake.*
James Mebane, esq. of *Orange.*
Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of *Beaufort.*
Gen. Ed. B. Dudley, of *New Hanover.*
Walter F. Leake, esq. of *Richmond.*
Dr. Wm. Martin, of *Pasquotank.*
Gen. Peter Forney, of *Lincoln.*
William Drew, esq. of *Halifax.*
Col W. B. Lockhart, of *Northampton.*
John Giles, esq. of *Rowan.*
Gen. Montfort Stokes, of *Wilkes.*
Augustin B. Shepherd, esq. of *Stokes.*
John M. Moorehead, esq. of *Guilford.*
Col Robert Love, of *Haywood.*

This ticket has been nominated in opposition to the "caucus ticket." But if we had objections to the manner in which the friends of Mr. Crawford nominated their ticket; so also have we to some of the proceedings in regard to this. With us the great object is to obtain a free expression of the wishes of the people. We have a preference, it is true, and we have not been backward in expressing it; but while we exercise the privilege which the constitution endeavors to secure to all, we would not violate that constitution by even an attempt to restrain a free exercise of the same privilege in another; and whether the attempt is made either by force or fraud, it is equally criminal. Some of the first names on this ticket were announced as pledged to vote for *John C. Calhoun*, and though there never was even the remotest probability that Mr. Calhoun would obtain the vote of this state, yet it was denominated "the people's ticket;" Since the withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun from the contest, other members have been added to the list, and we are told that they will vote for *Gen. Jackson* for president. Still it is denominated the people's ticket;" though with us it is questionable whether Mr. Adams has not as many friends in the state as Gen. Jackson. We like to see things called by their right names. If it was a Calhoun, or is now a Jackson ticket, let it be so named; and if it obtain the vote of the state, we shall not have ought to say against it.

When the formation of this ticket was first talked of, we viewed it in a very different light from that in which some of our brother editors have announced it. We conceived it to be something of a compromise, in which the friends of Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson would unite to show their disapprobation of the system of caucusing; and preferring either of those candidates to Mr. Crawford, would leave their electors free to give such a vote as would, in their opinion, best promote the wishes of the people of this state. This we know was the opinion of at least one of the candidates on this ticket; and we believe that a ticket thus supported would obtain a large majority of the votes of the state, and would rightly be denominated "THE PEOPLE'S TICKET."

As it is, we should like to see three tickets in this state, one for Mr. Adams, one for Gen. Jackson, and one for Mr. Crawford. Each tub might then stand on its own bottom; and, *after the election*, each party could count its own forces.

The directors of the New York Merchants' Exchange Company have purchased a lot in Wall street, 114 feet front and extending back to Sloat lane, as a scite for an Exchange, for which they have given 105,000 dollars.

A suit has been lately determined in West Chester, N. Y. against the proprietors of a line of stages running between New York and Albany, for damages sustained by the upsetting of the carriage, through the negligence and wilful misconduct of the driver. Verdict obtained, *five hundred dollars.* The judge, in his charge to the jury, remarked, "that so many accidents had of late occurred by the carelessness and negligence of drivers of public coaches, some of which had resulted not only in broken limbs, but in the loss of life itself, that it was high time an example should be made which would have a tendency to correct the evil."

The canal, connecting the Delaware and Chessapeak, has been commenced, and prosecuted with considerable activity. It is stated that between 300 and 400 men are already employed on it, and that in a few weeks double that number will probably be employed.

Elizabeth City, May 1.

Alarming Occurrence.—A Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Tomkins, two negro speculators, who left this place on the 22d ult. with eleven negroes, and with six others, which we understand they had in jail at Gates court-house (one of which had been sentenced by the judge, at the last term of that superior court, to banishment,) were proceeding to the southward, a few miles beyond Chowan river, in Hertford county, when they were attacked in a wood by six negro men armed with guns—who demanded a surrender of the negroes they had in possession, presenting and snapping their guns at them. They being unarmed as we are informed, were compelled to fly for their lives; leaving their negroes, wagon and baggage, in the possession of the robbers. The fellow ordered to banishment, with one other from Gates county, were the only ones of the company, it is said, who this lawless gang could prevail on to join them, and who they released from their irons and furnished with arms. *Star.*

A correspondent informs us that a man by the name of *William Hertel*, aged about forty, went to Lexington to attend Davidson court, on the 16th of March; that after transacting his business in Lexington, he started to go home, in the northeast part of Davidson county,—but he never reached there alive; he was found dead within a mile of his house—supposed to have expired in a FIT of *inebriation!!!*

West. Car.

Gen. BEVERLY DANIEL, of Raleigh, has been reappointed, by the president of the United States, marshal of this district for the ensuing four years.

Rhode Island Convention.—A convention to form a constitution for the state of Rhode Island, will be held in the month of June next.

Aricara Indians.—Accounts were received at Franklin, (Missouri,) on the 24th of March, from officers of the army at Fort Atkinson, stating that "five or six men belonging to Mr. Frazeau's trading establishment, were lately killed near the Aricara village, while ascending the Missouri river. They were conveyed in a batteau, and were going up for the purpose of trading with the Mandans and Aricaras. Within one day's voyage of the Aricara village, the patroon, apprehensive of danger, left his company, and proceeded by land. He promised to rejoin them at the Mandans, whose town, one mile above the Aricara's, he entered under cover of the night. The day after his arrival, he received news that his men were all murdered, his cargo captured, and his boat sunk. The amount of goods taken, was, at cost, $1500. Mr. Tilton, a trader of the Mandans, sent one of his men to the river for water, who was also met and killed by an Aricara Indian."

The Missouri Intelligencer, which furnishes the above account, has some excellent remarks on the inhuman effects of hunting and trapping on the Indian lands, and driving the Indians farther towards the shores of the Pacific, from the means of subsistence, and beyond the hope of civilization.

A Gun-Powder Plot.—A scheme was fortunately discovered on Friday night, which if brought to a maturity would have destroyed a worthy individual; and no clue probably left to ascertain the manner of his death. Mr. Lyon was employed up the canal, in completing a contract which he had made with the James River company. He was sleeping in a small cabin—and about three o'clock in the night, he was roused by a negro, who delivered him a small box, saying it was from Mr. E. a friend, who begged him to take care of it till he came. As soon as he had delivered the box, the negro retired from the cabin with great precipitation—a circumstance which appeared extraordinary and suspicious. Mr. L. took the box in and placed it under his bed. A singular glimmering appeared in the room—and it was traced to the box Upon examining it, it was found with a covering over it—the box itself seemed like a window-glass box; with two small holes bored in the sides to let in the air—two bits of candle [illegible] and a small keg of gunpowder, containing six or eight pounds. The candles were burning low, and in a few minutes it is probable the explosion would have blown Mr. Lyons to atoms.

Who could have contrived this nefarious plot?—Mr. L's suspicions were directed by a variety of circumstances against a bricklayer, by the name of Macon Green, who had been deprived of the contract which Mr. L. had obtained.—On the information of the latter, the mayor issued a warrant for the apprehension of Green, who is now in jail to answer to the charges. *Richmond Compiler.*

MR. JAMES CRAWFORD, who was shot by a party of robbers, while travelling from Mexico to Vera Cruz in March last, was a respectable and much esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. About five months since, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Andrews (assistant cashier of the United States' Bank) were despatched by the bank to Mexico, for the purpose of effecting some important negociations. On their return from the city of Uexico to Alvarado, (as considerable danger was apprehended from an attack by robbers, on the supposition of their having a large amount in specie) they were furnished with a strong escort of 25 men, well armed, under the direction of capt. Murray of the British navy. On arriving at Puebla, they were deprived of this escort by the public authority, and an inferior guard of 12 worthless men, badly armed, was substituted. A short distance from Puebla, most of this guard deserted them, and they were soon after attacked by a set of banditti of twenty five. Mr. Crawford was shot through the lungs, four of the party wounded, and a courier who had joined them at the moment with despatches for capt. Murray, killed. Capt. Murray and Mr. Andrews appears to have escaped unhurt. The banditti made prisoners of the party, robbed them of every thing, and being joined by those of the guard who had deserted, deliberated whether to put them to death; but through the intercession of two or three who had some remains of humanity, they were after some hours' detention and cruel treatment, set free. Mr. Crawford expired in the arms of Mr. Andrews, three hours after receiving the fatal wound.

Relief to the Greeks.—The society of Friends in England, has subscribed and sent on, for the assistance of the Greeks, the sum of 7,100*l.* sterling. It is to be applied to the relief of the distressed, and not for war operations.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. John Robinson, the Rev. ROBERT H. MORRISON, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, to Miss MARY GRAHAM, daughter of Gen. Graham, of Lincoln county.

MUSIC TUITION.

JAMES AYKROYD, of Newbern, respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, that he intends giving

Lessons in Music,

during the summer months, in Hillsborough: His terms will be, for the Piano, twelve dollars a quarter, four lessons every other week; and three dollars for vocal music, two lessons every other week.

Mr. Aykroyd will tune instruments, and furnish, at the Philadelphia prices, Piano Fortes, and other musical instruments, warranted.

A subscription paper is in the hands of Mr. Walker Anderson. Lessons will be given on the first of July, when the quarter will commence.

April 12. 23—

Regimental Orders.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, belonging to the first regiment of Orange county militia, are hereby ordered to attend a drill muster, at Hillsborough, on the 18th of June next, at the usual hour of parade, equipt according to law. And on the following day they are directed to appear, with their respective commands, at the place aforesaid, at the usual hour of parade, for the purpose of regimental exercise.

JOS. A. WOODS,
Lieut. Colonel.

May 17. 23—

From the Essex Register.

"The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet it is their strength labour and sorrow."

My heart is broken, and my lyre unstrung;
My years are fled—my hopes in sackcloth hung,
And earth is pull'd in sadness; and its bloom
Its but the flower, that blossoms o'er the tomb.
Bright was my morning, and my sparkling veins
Beat high with rapture, but the toils and pains
Of fourscore years have rack'd this feeble frame,
Till few my joys, and dim life's glim'ring flame.
Oh I was happy, in the fond embrace
Of friends and kindred; but I scarce can trace
The wreck of those I loved, as low they sleep
In the lone land where 'living statues weep.'
Seat of my youth, now mould'ring in decay!
The night-bird chants his wild unearthly lay
In thy dark cloisters, and the mist of years
Has veil'd thy walls in darkness, dust and tears.
Yet art thou lovely e'en in thy decline,
And lovelier still thy mossy pile shall be,
Till these cold limbs repose at last with thee.

H.

BEAUTY.

I've seen the eye of sunny blue,
And lips, like rubies, dipt in dew;
And locks, in sunny radiance wreathing,
And forms, like alabaster, breathing;
And felt that beauty never stole
A lasting fetter on the soul;
As lightning swift, and free as wind,
The mind alone can chain the mind.

It is not in the witchery
Or rosy lip or azure eye,
Nor in the deeper sacrifice
Of cheeks abash'd and whisper'd sigh.
Light as the summer meteor's glance
It startles from the tempting trance;
Or won—as quickly lost as won,
Wafts its bright pinion, and is gone.

Where then to find the spell that flings,
The fetter on those wavering wings!
'Tis in the native truth of heart,
That scorns the thought of female art,
That keenly thrill'd by joy or pain,
Disdains the thought to hide or feign:
And anxious but one heart to move,
Toils not for triumph but for love.
On his wild plume this fetter twine,
The wanderer's thine, and ever thine!

THE PARTING.

From "Recollections of Eventful Life." By a Soldier.

[A recent British Publication.]

We had been about three months in the Island of Jersey, when the order came for our embarkation for Portugal; but only six women to every hundred men were allowed to accompany us.—As there were, however, a great many more than that number, it was ordered that they should draw lots, to see who should remain. The women of the company to which I belonged, where assembled in the pay sergeant's room for that purpose. The men of the company had gathered around them to see the result, with various degrees of interest depicted in their countenances. The proportionate number of tickets were made, with "to go," or "not to go," written on them. They were then placed in a hat, and the women were called by their seniority to draw their tickets. I looked around me before they began. It was an interesting scene. The sergeant stood in the middle with the hat in his hand, the women around him with their hearts palpitating, and anxiety and suspense in every countenance. —Here and there you would see the head of a married man pushed forward from amongst the crowd, in the attitude of intense anxiety and attention.

The first woman called was the sergeant's wife; she drew "not to go." It seemed to give little concern to any one but herself and her husband. The next, was a corporal's wife—she drew "to go." This was received by all with nearly as much apathy as the first. She was little beloved either.

The next was an old hand, a most outrageous virago, who thought nothing of giving her husband a knock down when he offended her, and who used to make great disturbance about the fire in the cooking way. Every one uttered their wishes audibly that she would lose; and her husband, if we could judge from his countenance, seemed to wish so too. She boldly plunged her hand into the hat and drew out a ticket; on opening it, she held it up triumphantly, and displayed "to go." "Old Meg will go yet," said she, "and live to scald more of you about the fireside." A general murmur of disappointment ran through the whole. "She has the devil's luck and her own," said one of them.

The next in turn was the wife of a young man who was much respected in the company for his steadiness and good behaviour. She was remarkable for her affection for her husband, and beloved by the whole company for her modest and obliging disposition. She advanced with a palpitating heart and trembling hand to decide on (what was to her I believe,) her future happiness or misery. Every one prayed for her success.—Trembling between fear and hope, she drew out one of the tickets, and attempted to open it; but her hand shook so she could not do it. She handed it to one of the men to open. When he opened it, his countenance fell, and he hesitated to say what it was. She cried out to him, in a tone of agony, "tell, for God's sake, what it is!" "Not to go," said he, in a compassionate tone of voice. "Oh God, help me! Oh Sandy!" she exclaimed, and sunk lifeless in the arms of her husband, who had sprung forward to her assistance, and in whose face was now depicted every variety of wretchedness. The drawing was interrupted, and she was carried by her husband to his birth, where he hung over her in frantic agony. By the assistance of those around her, she was soon recovered from her swoon, but she awoke only to a sense of her misery. The first thing she did was to look round for her husband—when she perceived him, she seized his hand and held it, as if she was afraid that he was going to leave her. "Oh Sandy, you'll not leave me and your poor babie, will you?" The poor fellow looked in her face with a look of agony and despair.

The scene drew tears from every eye in the room, with the exception of the termagant whom I have already mentioned, who said, "What are ye a' makin such a wark about! Let the babie get her greet out! I suppose she thinks there's naebody ever parted with the men but her, wi' her faintin', and her airs, and her wark!"

The drawing was again commenced, and various were the expressions of feelings evinced by those concerned. The Irish women in particular were loud in their grief. It always appeared to me that the Irish either feel more acutely than the Scotch or English, or they have less restraint on themselves in expressing it.—The barrack, through the rest of that day, was one continued scene of lamentation.

We were to march the next morning early.—Most of the single men were away drinking. I slept in the birth above Sandy and his wife. They never went to bed, but sat the whole night in their birth, with their only child between them, alternately embracing their child and each other, and lamenting their cruel fortune. I never witnessed in my life such a heart-rending scene. The poor fellow tried to assume some firmness, but in vain; some feeling expression from her would throw him off his guard, and at last his grief became quite uncontrolable.

When the first bugle sounded, he got up and prepared his things. Here a new source of grief sprung up. In laying aside the articles which he intended to leave, and which they had used together, the idea seemed fixed in his mind that they would never use them in that way again, and as she put them aside, she watered them with her tears. Her tea pot, her cups, and every thing that they had used in common, all had their apostrophe of sorrow. He tried to persuade her to remain in the barracks, as we had six miles to travel to the place of embarkation: but she said she would take the last minute in his company that she could.

The regiment fell in, and marched off, amid the waiting of those who, having two or three children, could not accompany us to the place of embarkation. Many of the men had got so much intoxicated, that they were scarcely able to walk. The commanding officer was so displeased at their conduct, that, in coming through St. Helier's, he would not allow the band to play.

When we arrived at the place where we were to embark, most distressing scenes took place, in the men parting with their wives. Some of them, indeed, it did not appear to affect much; others had got themselves nearly tipsy; but most of them seemed to feel it acutely.

When Sandy's wife came to take her last farewell, she lost all government of her grief. She clung to him with a despairing hold. "Oh! dinna, dinna, leave me," she cried. The vessel was hauling out. One of the sergeants came to tell her that she would have to go ashore. "Oh! they'll never be so hard-hearted as to part us!" said she; and running aft to the quarter deck, where the commanding officer was standing, she sunk down on her knees with her child in her arms. "Oh! will you not let me gang wi' my husband? Will you tear him from his wife and his ween? He has nae frien's but us—nor we oney but him—and, Oh! will you make a' frien'-less? See my wee babie pleadin' for us!"

The officer felt a painful struggle between his duty and his feelings; the tears came into his eyes. She eagerly caught at this as favourable to her cause. "Oh! aye, I see you have a feeling heart—you'll let me gang wi' him! You have nae wife; but if you had, I am sure you wad think it unco' hard to be torn frae her this way—and this wee darling." "My good woman," said the officer, "I feel for you much, but my orders are peremptory, that no more than six women to each hundred men to go with their husbands. You have had your chance as well as the other women; and although it is hard enough on you to be separated from your husband, yet, there are many more in the same predicament, and it is totally out of my power to help it." "Well, well," said she, rising from her knees, and straining her infant to her breast, "it's a' owre wi' us, my puir babie! This leaves us frien'-less on the wide world."—"God will be your friend," said I, as I took the child from her until she should get into the boat.—Sandy had stood like a person bewildered all this time, without saying a word. "Farewell, then, a last farewell, then!" said she to him.—"Where's my babie?" she cried. I handed him to her—"Give him a last kiss, Sandy." He pressed the infant to his bosom in silent agony. "Now it's owre! Farewell, Sandy! We'll may be meet in heaven;" and she stepped into the boat with a wild despairing look. The vessel was now turning the pier, and she was almost out of our sight in an instant; but as we got the last glimpse of her, she uttered a shriek, the knell of a broken heart, which rings in my ears at this moment. Sandy rushed down below, and threw himself into one of the births in a state of feeling which defies description. Poor fellow! his wife's forebodings were too true!—He was amongst the first that were killed in Portugal. What became of her I have never been able to learn.

A WOMAN CAN KEEP A SECRET.

The following anecdote will prove the fallacy of the remark, that "a woman cannot keep a secret."

Some years since, a lady called at a glover's shop in the outskirts of the town and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear, observing at the same time she was on her road to Burnet—that she had left her gloves at a friend's house, where she called, and that she was apprehensive of being benighted if she went back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves; and the lady, after paying for them from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stepped into her post chaise and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchley Common, when a highwayman stopped the chaise, and demanded her money. He intreated her not to be alarmed, as he had no intention upon her person—if she surrendered her property, it was all he wanted, declaring, that distress, and not his will urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his penury, or perish The lady gave her purse, and the desperado rode off.

After he was gone, and the fright had subsided, the lady imagined that in the address of the highwayman, she recognized the voice of the glover she had just before dealt with. This conceit struck her so forcibly, that she ordered the post-boy to drive back to town—not choosing, she said, to venture further over the heath.—On her arrival at the glover's she knocked and gained admittance, the glover himself opened the door. The lady desired to speak with him in private. The glover showed her to a back parlor, when she exclaimed, 'I am come for my purse, of which you robbed me this evening on Finchly Common!'—The glover was confounded; and the lady proceeded—"It is of no use for you to deny it: I am conviced, and your life is at my mercy. Return me my property, and trust to my humanity.' The glover, overcome with guilt, shame and confusion, returned the purse, confessed the crime, and pleaded his distress. The lady, after suitable admonition, gave him a ten pound note, bade him mend his way of life, and keep his own council; adding that she would never divulge his name or place of abode. She kept her word; and, though the robbery was stated in the public papers, the discovery was omitted; and it was not until very recently, that a minute of this singular transaction was found among the papers of the lady alluded to: Even in this private memorandum, the name and residence of the glover was omitted; and the secret, in that particular, rests with the lady in the grave.

After this tale, the truth of which may be relied on, who will say that a woman cannot keep a secret?

London pap.

LONDON.

No city in Christendom announces itself from so far, or sends to such a distance the decided intimations of its extent and power. Twenty miles before its pinnacles and spires are visible the black cloud of smoke and vapour that hangs over it as a perpetual canopy, is seen to swell up in the horizon like the dark forms at sea, which sometimes announce the approach to a vast continent. Almost as far off an increase in the amount of passing is preceptible. Stage coaches, of all sizes and forms, crowded with passengers on their tops, that make them seem instinct with life, hurry by in succession, and the post chaises and equipage multiply to such numbers, that one not accustomed to calculate the wide influences of so great a city, can hardly persuade himself that he is not already approaching its very suburbs. Some miles, however, before he is even so near as this, the numbers of every thing moving begin to look like crowds; and afterwards the crowds fall into an almost incessant and uninterrupted stream. In the mean time, the roads and streets are growing wide, and the shops more frequent, rich and showy. The villages disappears, or rather become considerable towns; and the towns are gradually changed into a continued succession of suburbs, through the midst of which the astonished stranger hastens forward, until, driven perpetually forward, by the unbroken torrent, he finds himself borne, at last, into the endless multitudes of the Metropolis itself.

North American Review.

Effects of fear.—In the time of the American revolutionary war, while the army was encamped at West-Point, a party of soldiers discovered an eagle's nest half way down a vast precipice adjacent to the fort. To get at the nest, a soldier was let down by a rope fastened round his middle. When he had descended near to the nest, the eagle came upon him with hideous screams, aiming at his head: he had no way to defend himself, but by taking his knife, with which he kept her off by striking at her. In one of the passes he made at her, he had the misfortune to strike the rope, and cut one of the strands entirely off; the other strand began to be untwisted, while his companions drew him up as soon as possible: in this situation he expected the rope every moment to part, when he must have fallen from the tremendous height, among the rocks: but he was drawn up to the top of the rock, when the remaining strand of the rope was nearly reduced to a wisp of tow. In the course of 24 hours, the hair of his head, from a coal black, was turned as white as the whitest wool. He was 25 years of age.

Boston Med. Intel.

INDIAN SHREWDNESS.

When Gen. Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the chiefs asked him to sit down on a log; he was then desired to move, and in a few minutes to move farther; the request was repeated, till the general got to the end of the log.—The Indian said "move farther;" to which the general replied—"*I can move no farther.*" "*Just so it is with us,*" said the chief; "*You have moved us back to the water, and then ask us to move farther.*"

ANECDOTE.

A Spanish Friar, returning at night to his convent from some company in which he had been rather *too well entertained*, or, in other words, made tipsy, happened to encounter a streak of moonshine in the street, which he mistook for a dangerous river. He accordingly prepared for passing it, by adjusting his lower garments and offering his prayers to the patron saint of his order. Having passed dryshod over his cataract of moonlight, he reported it as a miracle to his convent, from whence it was soon widely proclaimed, and universally believed, to the honor of the wonder working saint.

Hocus Pocus.—A sailor who had just returned from a long voyage, went with a friend to witness some curious performances by a conjurer, who had scarce began to surprise his spectators, when a barrel of gunpowder in the shop beneath unexpectedly exploding, blew up the room above, and scattered the conjurer and his audience in different parts adjoining the spot. 'Zounds!' exclaimed the astonished sailor, who suddenly found himself seated on the ground in a neighbour's garden, 'I wonder what trick he means to play next.'

Signs.—To hear a death-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you. To see strange sights, is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered. To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is an incontestible evidence that you are lacking in common sense.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE received their spring supply of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. amongst which are

Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, } CLOTHS.
Cassimeres, of various Colours,
Circassians,
Bombazets,
Circassian Plaid,
Callicoes,
Chintzes,
Printed Muslins,
Cambricks, plain and figured,
Mull, Jaconet, Swiss, India, & Book, } MUSLINS, plain and figured,
Irish Linens,
Lawns,
Linen Cambrick,
Crapes,
Crape Robes,
Crape Shawls,
Silk ditto.
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Zelia Handkerchiefs,
Flag ditto,
Cotton ditto,
Muslin ditto,
Barcelona ditto,
Thread Lace,
Gauze Vails,
Country Bolting Cloth,
Pain and figured Silks,
Black and blue Camblet,
Silk and other Vestings
3-4 & 6-4 Dimity,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
Cotton Cassimere,
Cotton & linen Checks,
Drillings,
White Janes,
Buck, Beaver, Dogskin, Horseskin, & Silk, } GLOVES,
Worsted, Cotton, Thread, & Silk, } HOSE,
8-4 & 10-4 Diaper,

12-4 Marseilles Bedquilts,
Seersuckers,
Black and Brown Holland,
Muslin and Cambrick Robes,
Sattinet,
3-4, 7-8, 4-4, & 5-4 brown & bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Striped and Plaid Domestics,
Umbrellas,
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats,
Beaver and Common Hats,
Morocco, Kid, Prunella, & Leather, } SHOES,
Gentlemen's Boots,
Goach Whips,
Scythe Blades,
Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butts, (brass & iron,)
Screws and Sprigs,
Knob & Stock Locks,
Cupboard, Chest, Pad, Trunk, & Drawer, } LOCKS,
Coffee Mills, various kinds,
Looking Glasses, assorted,
Hand, Tenant, & Dovetail, } SAWS,
Files, assorted,
Commode Knobs,
Violins,
Nails, all sizes,
Saddlery,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Wines,
Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
London Porter,
Crockery,

with many other articles too tedious to mention, which we are disposed to sell on the most liberal terms.

P. S. We would remind our customers it is necessary the old standing debts should be paid.

We have also 5000 pounds prime BACON.

May 11. 22—3w

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVING from New-York, a very large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery and Groceries,

which we offer unusually low for cash. Our friends and customers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Cain & Moore.

May 11. 22—

TO PATROLERS.

THE committee appointed to settle the accounts with the patrol of this county will meet at the back room adjoining the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. at 11 o'clock on Wednesday of May court, when and where all concerned will attend.

David Yarbrough,
Jonathan P. Sneed,
Samuel Child, } Committee.

May 6. 22—3w

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, upon very accommodating terms, on Wednesday the 9th of June next, the following valuable property, situated at and near Chapel Hill, viz. my tavern lot with the improvements; two unimproved lots of two acres each; one small tract of land near the village, and a valuable tract upon New-Hope, about five miles from the village. Those who wish to purchase any of the aforesaid property are invited to attend the sale, at Chapel Hill, on the aforesaid day, as I am desirous to sell the same. Notes with approved security will be required and long indulgence given.

John Taylor, sen.

Chapel Hill, April 23. 20—4w